

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Publication Office:
704 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1892,
at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Telephone Main 3194. (Private Branch Exchange.)

Subscription Rates by Carrier or Mail.
Daily and Sunday.....50 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.50 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous
contributions, and no communications to
the editor will be printed except over the
name of the writer.
Manuscript offered for publication will
be returned if unavailable, but stamps
should be sent with the manuscript for
that purpose.
All communications intended for this
newspaper, whether for the daily or the
Sunday issue, should be addressed to
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Representative, SMITH-WILDERING
SPECIAL AGENCY, Tribune Building.
Chicago Representative, CHARLES A. BARNARD,
Boys Building.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1903.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

That vacation of yours will be
incomplete unless The Washington
Herald follows you.

It will be like a daily letter
from home.
Wherever you are, it will reach
you regularly, and the address
will be changed as often as de-
sired.

Please be particular to state in
each case the length of time you
desire paper sent to new address.
Daily, 40 cents a month; daily
and Sunday, 50 cents. Postage
prepaid.
Telephone Main 3194.

The Vice President at Quebec.

Sympathy with, and congratulation for,
the Quebec centenary celebration has
been very widely expressed, and from all
accounts of the gorgeous pageant, com-
memorative of the landing of Champlain,
200 years ago, it has been one of the
marvelous spectacles of this age. In
every way it would seem that the cele-
bration has been appropriate to the great
events of history which it was designed
to memorialize. And the celebration is still
going on; it will continue until Wednes-
day, when there will be a final repre-
sentation on the Plains of Abraham of
that gigantic battle so epochal in its re-
sults, after which the Prince of Wales
will depart.

One phase of the celebration that we
think should be particularly interesting to
every American citizen is the part
taken therein by Mr. Charles W. Fair-
banks, Vice President of the United
States. One cannot help being struck by
the remarkable way in which the Vice
President rose to the dignity of the oc-
casion and met the heroes of war, and
the princes. Representing, conservatively
and worthily, the might, dignity, and
courage of the United States. Mr. Fair-
banks, it appears, was singularly gifted
to represent us on this occasion, and he
appears to have succeeded admirably in
striking a note that was wonderfully in
accord with the splendid celebration and
the most significant occasion.

No one who has read the accounts of
the Quebec celebration can fail to note
the high-class quality of Mr. Fair-
banks' speech. It must have struck
our Canadian cousins and their British
guests, that this address, so scholarly, so
optimistic, as well as altruistic, was
vastly different from the usual spread-
eagle, bombastic oratory that so often
characterizes American speakers on dis-
tinguished occasions. It was fitting that
Mr. Fairbanks should dwell particularly on
the support and friendship that exists
and has existed for so many years be-
tween Canada and the nation which he
represented. It was a timely and cour-
teous thing for him to recall that no-
where in the world is there so long a
frontier dividing two nations, with so few
signs of guns or armament.

It was a speech that will bear close
perusal. It was evidently the calm ut-
terance of an American who thought well
and much about his subject. It is evi-
dent from the press dispatches that it
deeply impressed our Canadian cousins
and their distinguished visitors, and it is
sure to strengthen the growing impres-
sion throughout this country that Mr.
Fairbanks has graced with dignity and
credit the high office of Vice President of
the United States.

Why doesn't Tom Lawson flock with
the Tom and the Presidential mix-up,
and let the Bill end alone?

Visit of a Chinese Scholar.

We hope there will be full and ample
recognition of the importance and sig-
nificance of the coming visit to this coun-
try of his excellency Tang Shao-Yi, whose
mission as Envoy Extraordinary is to
bear the thanks of the Chinese govern-
ment for the remission of the indemnity
demanded from China as damages for the
Boxer war. The money is to be used, as
we have already remarked, for the edu-
cation in this country of a body of
Chinese students, in the hope that they
may take back and spread in their own
country the leaven of American gospel.

His excellency Tang Shao-Yi is gov-
ernor of Manchuria and a member of the
foreign board at Peking, and he is typical
in the highest sense of the new China,
which is a creature of the last two de-
cades. He is of noble family, and he is
markedly in advance of his times, for his
education was Western, and he gradu-
ated with honors from Yale. He stands
to-day as one of the two men in China
who are the leaders in the progressive
movement, and from whom, if from any-
body, China's advance is to be expected.

The visit of this distinguished Chinaman
should be made a memorable one, and
we have no doubt that it will. His com-
ing is an expression of the highest cour-
tesy, for it is well known that we re-
mitted the large sum of the indemnity
not because we wanted to be generous,

but because we desired to be just. And
it must not be overlooked that his ex-
cellency is governor of Manchuria, the
one spot where American interests may
be expected, of all the places in the far
East, to develop most rapidly. Already
railroad development is going on there
at a rapid rate; already Manchuria has
some of the finest flour mills in the world,
and on her soil can be raised wheat that
is second to none. Naturally fertile, and
only waiting exploitation, Manchuria of-
fers to our merchants and manufacturers
practically a virgin field; and the visit
of Manchuria's governor to our shores,
an educated, English-speaking gentleman,
who can realize the benefit of co-opera-
tion, is bound to do much toward awak-
ening us to the opportunities which, just
now, we seem inclined to surrender to
Japan and to other enterprising nations.

A Philadelphia Congressman is very
much outraged because of alleged gross
"election frauds in the South." This
is certainly a case of the pot calling the
soup-turban black.

Navy Pay Peculiarities.

The vagaries of naval pay as established
by conflicting and contradictory legisla-
tion are again illustrated by a decision of
the Comptroller of the Treasury to the
effect that the officer, Capt. Thomas S.
Phelps, of the navy, who is on duty as
commandant of the Mare Island (Cal.)
Navy Yard is entitled to receive a 10 per
cent addition to his base pay of \$5,000
while occupying that position. This is
the percentage of increase which was by
legislation enacted at the recent session
of Congress for officers who are on sea
duty or who are attached to sea-going
ships of war, whether at sea or not. Cap-
tain Phelps, on the other hand, is on shore
duty. The commandant of other navy
yards get the shore-duty pay, which is
without the 10 per cent increase. This
means that Capt. Phelps, as commandant
of the Mare Island Navy Yard, gets
\$5,500 a year, whereas were he com-
mandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard
or the navy yard at New York he would
get but \$5,000.

This peculiarity, so favorable to the
incumbent at Mare Island, is provided by
an old law, enacted in 1863, when the
Mare Island yard was the only naval
station on the Pacific coast, and when
government money was not worth as
much there as it is now. The provision
had no effect during the period when
there was no difference between the pay
for shore duty and that for sea duty of
naval officers; but with the restoration of
an increase in pay for duty at sea the
provisions of this 1863 enactment are re-
vived.

Of course, no one wants to deprive a
naval officer, especially one of Capt.
Phelps' distinguished service, of any ex-
tra pay which he may obtain, but it
must seem inconsistent even to the ben-
eficiary who finds himself endowed with
this substantial increase in his pay for
duty which is in no respect more impor-
tant than the responsibilities devolving
upon the commandant of any other im-
portant navy yard. This is only one of
many absurdities, which in some cases
constitute injustice, to be found in the
application of the laws relating to navy
pay. Those who have been impressed
with this situation have, however, given
up any hope that the Navy Department,
much less Congress, will ever be able to
straighten out the navy pay question on
terms of equality and common sense.

Japan's new premier says he will "seek
to preserve the peace of the world." We
suppose, however, he will not decline to
recognize the belligerency of Capt. Rich-
mond Pearson Hobson.

Misguided Mr. Watson.

Mr. Thomas E. Watson, who is running,
after a fashion, for President of the
United States, doesn't appear to be mak-
ing much headway with his childish
charge against Mr. Bryan, to the effect
that that gentleman refused to vote for
the late Speaker Crisp, because the
Speaker was an ex-Confederate soldier.
Mr. Bryan is quoted by Mr. Watson as
having said, in effect, at least, "I could
not afford to face the old soldiers along
the Platte with a record of having voted
for an ex-Confederate."

As a matter of fact, the records of
Congress show that Mr. Bryan did vote
for that very "ex-Confederate," although
it is not denied that in the Democratic
caucuses he favored Mr. Springer, of
Illinois. Just what this all has to do
with Mr. Watson's Presidential aspira-
tions is not very clear, or very important,
but it is worthy, perhaps, of passing no-
tice as showing the temper of the country
to-day in the matter of sectionalism. It
is not surprising that Mr. Bryan should
have preferred Mr. Springer to Mr. Crisp.
This all happened nearly twenty years
ago, remember! Mr. Bryan was a young
Congressman, ambitious and aggressive.
He came from a constituency largely
composed of Union soldiers, and it was
just as natural that he should have been
loyal to them as it would have been for
a Virginian to be loyal to the followers
of Robert E. Lee. It is hardly to be
doubted that Mr. Bryan truly represented
his constituency in voting in caucus for
Mr. Springer—a most eminent Democrat
and a member of the House of very high
standing. We will do Mr. Watson the
justice to say we believe he would, in
Mr. Bryan's shoes, have done exactly as
Mr. Bryan did upon the occasion re-
ferred to; whether he would or not,
however, it would have been an entirely
honorable thing to do. There was nothing
in the incident calling for apology to-day,
or at any time. Sectionalism may have
died a rather hard death in this country,
but it is dead at last—as dead as Hector;
and not even Mr. Thomas E. Watson will
be able to revive it!

It is significant that at the very moment
Mr. Watson was seeking to discredit Mr.
Bryan before the people of the old Con-
federate States, an ex-Confederate soldier,
Gen. Luke E. Wright, in his capacity of
Secretary of War, was reviewing a body
of sturdy young American manhood at
Chickamauga, and rejoicing that there
were marching before him, under the
Stars and Stripes, lusty youths from all
over the country, attesting the unity that
is ours to-day!

Will Mr. Watson's misguided and feeble
efforts to revive sectionalism be able to
flourish in the face of that display? It is
all but silly to ask the question! We are

one people now; not because of the Tom
Watsons, however, but largely in spite
of them! We do not care to be put in
the catalogue of Mr. Watson's enemies,
either. We have great respect for his
ability; we do not underestimate the power for
good that is in him. But we feel sure his
course in the matter referred to herein
is doing no additional measure of harm
to him. Really, it is surprising that he
should believe he will ever be able to
elevate himself in the estimation of his
fellow-countrymen by methods which
savor strongly of a morbid desire to dis-
credit the integrity and manhood of his
opponent, or opponents.

The court above Judge Landis has re-
versed him and decided that the Standard
Oil will not have to pay that \$25,000.00
fine; thus affirming the Standard's pre-
vious decision in the matter.

Hazing at West Point.

The discharge, summarily, of eight
young men from West Point for hazing
a fellow-cadet will, we hope, put an end
for all time to this form of alleged sport.
It may seem rather harsh treatment to
dismiss eight cadets for such an offense,
but it is evidently only a part of the
rigorous war begun some time ago
against this form of cruelty in govern-
ment institutions.

It has been only a few years since the
authorities of the Annapolis Naval Acad-
emy made a disclosure of the extent to
which hazing had been practiced there,
and this called public attention to the
matter so thoroughly that a strong senti-
ment has grown up against the practice
everywhere. We do not believe hazing
ever accomplished the remotest good, in
spite of the fact that it is claimed that
it tends to make a boy hardy and strong,
and that it fits him "to go out and take
his part as a 'man in a world of men'."

Hazing is essentially a cowardly prac-
tice. The victim to be hazed never has
been given a fair chance. He is always
set upon by numbers, overpowered, and
made to submit to their will. In other
words, it is simply bullying, and bullying
of the vilest and most cowardly kind.
West Point and Annapolis have a duty
upon them, as government institutions, of
being models for the whole country in
the matter of gentlemanly conduct and
decency, and by the discharge of the
eight cadets found guilty of hazing the
authorities have again made it clear
that they will not tolerate any falling
away from the high ideals they have set.
Annapolis and West Point are training
schools for officers and gentlemen.
Rowdiness, bullying, and cruelty must
never be tolerated.

Mr. Taft is trying to squeeze his letter
of acceptance from an intended 30,000
words to an actual 2,000. If Mr. Taft pro-
posed to follow the practice in the mat-
ter of Congressional messages, in the
event of his election this fall, it ought
to help him in the campaign, if he will
say the word.

That Dixie legislator who wants to
outlaw "peek-a-booo shirt waists and
rainbow stockings" has probably made
himself hopelessly cross-eyed by this time
trying to take in all the city sights at once.

In providing a good time for the sailors
on the one hand and a \$40,000 purse for
the Gans-Nelson mill on the other, San
Francisco has recently demonstrated its
equal readiness for either a frolic or a fight.

At one dollar per word, the President
will be tempted to split his infinitives
even more than usual, when it comes
to writing up that African hunt.

"There's a willing street in Milton.
That's where the leap-year girls ought
to hang out," says the Jacksonville
Times-Union. Don't know about that.
Seems to us anxious street would be even
more appropriate, if there is such a street
in the town.

Mr. Andrew Music was defeated for the
legislature in Mississippi recently. We
suppose his constituents refused to yield
to the blandishments of Andrew's chin.

"A girl baby learns to walk before a
boy baby," says the Montgomery Ad-
vertiser. And the boy never gets out of
the habit, either.

"One girl is enough," sings an Ala-
bama poet, who has evidently just re-
turned from some summer resort where
he got an overdose of them.

There are seven national tickets in the
Presidential field this year; and still there
are people, we presume, who are not
satisfied to make a choice of evils.

Mr. Hitchcock says it is his plan "to
win the West." Does the gentleman be-
lieve it is a gamble which way that sec-
tion will go?

"But for the financial end of it, the
settlement of the convict question would
be an easy matter," says the Augusta
Chronicle. So would the tariff ques-
tion, the pure food question, the forest res-
ervation question, and pretty nearly any
other old question.

The octopus never has had such a hard
time before spending a little dishonest
campaign money.

The Valdosta (Ga.) Times recently car-
ried an editorial on "Wool growing in
Georgia." For a time—during the late
"reform" era—it looked as if everybody in
Georgia had gone wool gathering.

Mr. Thomas E. Watson will challenge
Mr. William Jennings Bryan to a "fint
spite." This may be something of an
advertisement for Mr. Watson, but Mr.
Bryan isn't likely to help push it along.

Members in good standing of the Benev-
olent and Protective Order of Coosa River
Cattfish are philanthropic enough to for-
give the libels cast upon them by Mr.
George Mabelus Bailey, of Humble
Houston—on proper application, duty
flood!

"Why does a woman so seldom thank
you for giving up your seat to her in a
street car?" inquires a contemporary. Be-
cause, if the truth must be told, she so
seldom has reason to.

Miss Ida Tarbell is spending her vaca-
tion in Maine in a town where kerosene
is the only illuminant obtainable. We
suspect Mr. John D. Rockefeller will
order a particularly "bum" article shipped
into that burg, just to even things up
a bit.

"Let it at least be said of John Worth
Kern—he never wrote a novel," says the
Birmingham Age-Herald. But he reads
them—otherwise how can he hope to carry
Indiana?

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

HAYMAKING ODE.
The haymakers are busied now
At making hay.
Upon the hillside the beetling brow
They work away.

They cull the sweet abundant grass
With spirits gay.
And pretty soon it comes to pass
That it is hay.

That I, the bard, am somewhat green,
I have to say.
I think they use a hay machine
In making hay.

To write a timely haying bit
Was my sole aim.
And you, the reader, will admit
I've done the same.

Another Instance.
"Wunet I got a dollar a word."
"G'wan!"
"Fact. Fer talking back to a judge."

By Way of Variety.
"Why must the middle classes ever be
sleighing?"
"What do you mean?" inquired the ed-
itor of the New York paper.

"Why not occasionally play up a di-
verse between parties unimportant so-
cially?"

The Test.
"Is the pen really mightier than the
sword?"
"Sure. No sword can earn \$1 per
clank."

Makes Us Mad.
"Sleeping under blankets—"
"By a woman."
We tollers read the boasting screed
Here in town.

Ought To.
"We want to get up a demonstration
as a tribute to a certain successful lit-
erary man."
"Well!"
"What would you suggest?"

"I think a procession of prosperous-
looking people bearing ham sandwiches
would gratify him."

No Intermissions.
"If I were rich, I'd always have two
bands at my social functions."
"So?"
"And I'd make 'em play alternately
thus eliminating those maddening waits."

A Divorce Town.
"The express will stop here if flagged."
"How do you flag it?"
"By displaying the red seal on your
divorce papers."

**VICE PRESIDENTIAL QUES-
TIONS.**

**Wisdom Suggests a Proper Training
for Office.**

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
The Times-Dispatch says much that is
advisable in Mr. Bryan's suggestion and
in his own intention in the matter. A
man's election to the Vice Presidency im-
plies, or should imply, the possession of
qualities which should make his counsel
highly valuable at all times. His coun-
sel would be continuous, for he holds of-
fice for the full term of the President,
while the Cabinet officers frequently do
not. Moreover, since the history of sixty-
eight years reveals the melancholy fact
that the Vice President's chance of suc-
cession is approximately one in three, it
is eminently wise that he should receive
that practical training in administration
which the Cabinet councils would give.

In the real work of government, the
Vice President is at present a mere fig-
urehead and superfluous fifth wheel. If
the Senate could choose one of its own
members to preside over its staid delibera-
tions, as the House does, he would be left
wholly without duties. Not illogically,
therefore, his office has fallen among the
ambitious into something like derision.

Mr. Bryan's plan would not only add
weight to the Cabinet, and in case of the
death or disability of the President, pro-
tect the country from an untrained and
inexperienced successor, it would also
vitiate the new field for too lightly
lifted to toward the important and
dignity which intrinsically inhere in it.

To Handicap Progress.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
The best way to handicap progress is to
overtax it. The most effective way to
stifle business is to overtax it. The freight
rate is, first, last, and all the time, a tax
on commerce, as inevitable as the city,
State, and nation's tax. No matter how
great or how little the distance to be
traversed by a consignment of freight,
the railroad rate must be paid. It is as
inevitable as death.

In view of the depression which has
been affecting the business of the country
for the past eight months, it would seem
to be the policy of wisdom to extend to
commerce a helping hand and a nursing
bottle. It is wiser business is sick that
it should be revived with stimulants, and
not kept moribund by the use of narcotics
and anesthetics. Every new burden in-
creased taxes is a mighty obstacle in
the path of prosperity. To raise the freight
rates at this particular time is to retard
business and necessarily to pro-
long the depression of the period.

Verdict of Business.

From the Lewiston Journal.
The business world is for Taft with in-
dubitable unanimity. South and North
the verdict of business judgment is that
Taft is a safe, sane, progressive, but
not radical, modern, but not reactionary.
The mail that pours into Judge Taft's
hopper is big with Democratic assur-
ances that South and North the men
who first do things with their minds, ir-
respective of party, will vote for Taft as
they have twice voted for Roosevelt.

Maryland, and even Bryan, who has
There is but one contested section—the
Middle West. Bryan's defeat next No-
vember will be more overwhelming than
it was in November, 1900.

Equally Plain.

From the Boston Transcript.
The issue lies plain before the people of
this country, so plain that the hastiest of
wayfarers may read it, and the duty
of right-thinking citizens is equally plain.

It is the subject of the Taft ban-
ner. It has been strung again, and it
shows the face of the man who is going
to carry the State of Nebraska, but that
did not justify the act of its hanging
at the time it first appeared. Had the
banner never made its appearance until
now, very little would have been said
of it. And the State committee's of-
ficial will no doubt bear in mind the
promise they made, that the banner is to
be taken down for notification day, Aug-
ust 12.

The Pittsburg Post thus answers the
question as to why Oregon should be
regarded as a doubtful State:

"Has learned the habit of voting the views
of its people. They govern in that Com-
monwealth. They receive no edits from
autocrats, but they instruct their public
servants. They recognize no heirs, but
they name the successors to offices. Ore-
gon votes for Samuel J. Tilden and was
deprived of it by a technicality. Generally,
we would say that Oregon is more
decidedly doubtful, if it be not surely
Democratic."

THE TAVERN.

In the tavern of my heart
They have dined and supped before,
Drunk red wine and sung a stave,
And, departing, come no more.
On the night was cold without,
And the tavern creaked of storm,
They have met at my heart's
Telling me my house was warm.

As the iris and cup went round,
They have dined and supped before,
When the hour was on its way,
Each, departing, went his way.
On the night was cold without,
Some would scrawl a verse or two,
Some have hung a willow branch,
Or a wreath of oak leaves blue.

Ah! my friend, when cups thus do,
Leave no room for flowers for me;
Not pale, sad, and forlorn,
Nor pale, sad, and forlorn,
Nor pale, sad, and forlorn,
Nor pale, sad, and forlorn,
Nor pale, sad, and forlorn,
Nor pale, sad, and forlorn.

Violent rose rosemary,
Dread the fire and burn the door;
So dreads the wretched place
Knew with some foreboding,
"Wipe Spot Clean, in April Twilight."

POLITICAL COMMENT.

There is a rather remarkable unanimity
of adverse criticism in the public press of
President Roosevelt's attitude toward the
Standard Oil decision. It seems to be
generally thought that fancied political
expediency has more to do with his utter-
ance than was, perhaps, quite fitting. For
instance, the New York Times, in the
course of a long editorial on the subject,
says:

"In playing the game of politics in this
fashion is open to two objections. It is
in no slight degree alarming to the coun-
try; it does not tend to arrest the return
of confidence. Furthermore, it tends to
create in the West and elsewhere
impressions concerning Mr. Taft
which he himself will find it difficult to
he will continue to apply and enforce all
sound and wholesome policies of the pre-
sent administration cannot be doubted.
That he will enforce them in Mr. Roose-
velt's way and with the destructive con-
sequence it involves, we do not at all
believe."

The New York Sun regards the matter
even more intemperately, saying:
"The President's repeated declarations
that the Landis decision was reversed
merely on technicalities; that there is ab-
solutely no question of the guilt of the
defendants, and that acquittal would be
undoubtedly a miscarriage of justice are
as flagrantly erroneous as his statement
that the size of the fine is the only ques-
tion involved."

"Thus it appears that the President has
undertaken to overrule and to denounce,
in frenzied rhetoric for political purposes,
the decision of the United States Court of
Appeals without even understanding the
scope of that decision or knowing what
the unanimous opinion delivered by
Judge Grosscup contained."

The New York Evening Post thinks that
the President's statement is the cry of a
man who is hard hit and that he has
reason to feel sore. It says:

"The President's cry of anger over the
Standard Oil decision is proof that he
has been hard hit. He has reason to
feel sore, for he has been exhibiting
that of \$25,000.00 as the most conspicuous
result of his war against the wicked
trusts. The Republican platform enu-
merated among the 'great accomplishments'
of President Roosevelt 'the complete over-
throw of preferences, rebates, and dis-
criminations' was less than 200,000
campaign orators have been preparing to
make a mighty flourish over this notable
instance. To have dampened so much
good powder must be, in the eyes of the
President, little short of a great crime. By
his easy understanding his indignation
with the guilty judges. Naturally
he has directed the Attorney General to
immediately take steps for the retrial
of the case."

The New York Globe thinks the decision
shows how foolish it is to indulge in bom-
bastic threats against the trusts. It says:

"The net result of the proceedings in
Judge Landis' court is a demonstration
of the utter futility of loud threats and
boose. It is a demonstration of the fact
that the trusts are not to be over-
thrown by the mere threat of a great
warfare Mr. Bryan's main claim to
consideration is that he will go farther
than Mr. Roosevelt, whom he accuses
of stealing his thunder. To Mr.
Roosevelt the reversal is no doubt a se-
rious blow, since he was obviously grati-
fied by the news of the great victory.
What process of logic does it appear that
Mr. Bryan will gain credit thereby? If
a little of this sort of thing is harmful
to the cause of equal rights for all men,
it is not a necessary conclusion that a
lot of it will be still more harmful? To
believe that the West will now turn
readily from a course which our courts
condemn is to believe that the West has
lost the regard for law and order of
which it gave such substantial evidence
twelve and eight years ago."

The Nashville Tennessean comments
thus on the statement by M. E. Ingalls
that he will support Mr. Bryan this year:

"Mr. Ingalls' idea of testing our pros-
perity with the election of Bryan is a
safe one, of a somewhat eccentric reason
for supporting him. As for his pre-
diction of a sober and conservative
Bryan in the White House, it can be in-
ferred that Mr. Ingalls means the sobriety
and conservatism of a Republican, and
not the sobriety and conservatism of
wisdom and honest judgment. But there
would be no retreat, no compromise, as
there would be no dictatorship, no uncer-
tain of power, no dictatorial decisions in
the Bryan administration. Neither would
there be any of the blow-out, blow-out
methods of the Roosevelt administra-
tion."

The New York World does not like the
public submission of Mr. Taft to the
President. It says:

"Mr. Taft's public submission to Roose-
velt, as shown in his visit to Oyster
Bay, is a melancholy declaration of in-
dependence. The journey is certain to hurt
Taft with thousands of intelligent
thinkers. It is a declaration of the man
disgusted with the excesses of Roosevel-
tism, and who regard the question of Mr.
Taft's moral courage and determination
to act upon his own conscience rather
than the pressure of party politics as the
real test of his fitness for the Presi-
dency. For a candidate of William
H. Taft's character, ability, learning, and
administrative experience this was a hu-
miliating pilgrimage."

The Lincoln Star, published in Mr.
Bryan's home town, but yet opposed to
him, revives in a measure the row over
the Taft banner, saying:

"We should be permitted one final
'cheep' on the subject of the Taft ban-
ner. It has been strung again, and it
shows the face of the man who is going
to carry the State of Nebraska, but that
did not justify the act of its hanging
at the time it first appeared. Had the